### Eccx District Probate Court. and Court will be held at bir Wednesday of November and the third Wednesday at lace. At Lunenburg the part fanuary and luly. At the first Saturday of eac will be held at any place in and eret to B. W. Wy

PERSON W. BLAKE JUME

W. H. BISHOP, Notary Public with Seal

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# HORRORS OF

Graphic Story of Woman Nurse Who Sought the Wounded.

AWFUL SUFFERING IN RUINS.

Strong Soldier Killed Himself In His Grief at Sight of Dead Mother and Her Children, Says a Refugee-Cries of the Crushed Terrible.

Miss Grace Barton Turner of Passaic, N. J., one of the first three survivors of the Kingston earthquake to make their escape from the stricken city, recently told at the office of the New York American this graphic story of the tragedy:

History says that there have been more awful tragedies than that I saw last Monday and Tuesday (Jan. 14 and 15), but if that is true history has been poorly written, for never have I read anything half so terrible as that. It was so horrible-there were so many dead lying contorted and mangled everywhere; such fearful wreckage, with the whole city in ruins and burning as Nero's Rome must have burned; such desolution, shricks, groans and hysteric prayers! Oh, I guess my senses must have swooned, for no brain could conceive of the crazing terror of it all.

I had been traveling in Jamaica with my mother, but we had been living in Kingston at the Hotel Royal for several weeks. Mr. Longley, whom I have known since childhood, was also stopping at the hotel, and on the day of the first earthquake shock he had gone to the steamship office to book our passage home on the Sampson,

I had been packing and was standing in the bathroom on the second floor. Mother was getting ready downstairs. There came a rumble, low at first, then nearer, and the building began to shake. Before I could even grasp at the doorknob for support the hotel was rocking as though it were a ship in an awful storm at sea.

I screamed with fright as the wall of the bathroom collapsed and crashed to the ground outside, leaving me standing at the very edge of the tottering floor. I ran to the hall to meet mother coming up the stairs. She was injured, with a great bruise on her side. All the time the building trembled violently, but even in the excita ment of the moment I remember that I could hear the crashing of other buildings, the shricks of dying men and women and a din that sounded like the thunder of a hundred falling cities. Then our own building went down. I would have been buried with my mother in its ruins, but just then Mr. Longley, my flance, came running through the wreckage. He caught up both of us and carried us to the street and saw that we were safe and sound at the

race track outside of Kingston. The terrible cries of those who were being crushed by stone and wood, the shrill weeping of women and children, stirred my dull sense, and I began to grasp the awful situation. My mother is old, but she helped me tend the wounded. Those terrible cries, I shall never forget them! A few feet from mother and me I saw a little English girl, face all cut with glass and right arm hanging limp and broken. She was crying bitterly for her mother. I secured a quantity of bandages and splints from the hospital at the soldiers' barracks after a lot of trouble and dressed the wounds of the child. I tried to comfort her, but she was inconsolable for the loss of her mother. She had indeed lost her mother, poor child, for we found the woman, still young and pretty, dead beneath a beam that had crushed her in the parlor of her home. A few feet away was lying the body of her other child, a boy, who had been crushed by falling masonry. All the natives were crazy

with fear. My Red Cross training stood me good stead. I went into the ruins of Kingston to help those still living. I could not tell what I saw. Everywhere were ruins. Houses had tumbled down like houses of cards. Overhead there was a somber haze, while here and there could be seen a protruding leg or arm, eloquent of the tragedies enacted while the earthquake convulsed the

There was one tragic case that nearly made me faint. Beneath the ruins of a little cottage we stumbled upon the bodies of a mother and her six children. All had been killed at the same time. While we were examining each body in the hope of discovering some spark of life we were aroused by a frantic, hoarse voice behind us. It

was filled with grief unspeakable. Then a soldler thrust his way among us, cast one awful look at the bodies and then staggered back, his hands pressed over his eyes. Not a sound did he utter, but his great, strong body shook convulsively, and never have I seen such evidences of silent suffering upon a human face. He turned slowthe most satisfactory light. upon a numan face. ly away, seemed to hesitate a moment, Electric Light is the only and then, before any of us could intervene, deliberately killed himself by shooting himself through the head with his revolver. Naturally I was completely upset by this occurrence, and the scenes became so trying to the nerves that I was warned by a physician that I had better desist. I would have stuck to the work if I had been alone, but I had my mother to think

of as well as my father at home. Food was scarce, and finally I agreed with Mr. Longley that we should take Sland l'ond Electric Co. with Mr. Longies that would bear us horrors is for the first vessel that would bear us horrors is for back to the States. We found that quish power."

there was little chance of our getting was all shipping demoralized, but Mr. Longley found that the Admiral Farragut was going to sail from Port Antonio, so we decided to get there at all Some Things Are Essentially of a hazards.

The only train leaving that night, the night of the day on which the earthquake occurred, was one that was almost entirely taken up by the in- Collecting Customs, Maintaining the jured men, women and children. They were being sent to the improvised hospital at Spanish City. An officer on duty at the train recognized me. He was so charming that I plucked up sufficient courage to tell him of my plight. He at once gave me permission to board the train with my mother and Mr. Longley, saying he was sure that I could be of inestimable service in caring for the injured. It

was a train of death and woe. From every car came the cries of injured persons and the groans of the semiconscious. There were many who were literally swathed in bandages from head to foot. Mothers, although badly burt themselves, held maimed er. In others it is the end rather the little ones in their arms. The joiling of the coaches over the rude rallway served to aggravate the sufferings of those on board.

Just ahead a wrecking crew was actively engaged in repairing tracks that and sewers is usually a public funhad been twisted out of place by the tion, but the country abounds in exam quake, and therefore the progress of ples, every whit as satisfactory, of pr the train was painfully slow. The rail- vate ownership and operation. Wit

a hundred different ways, passing ty her not in its ownership, whether through tunnel after tunnel. The night was dark and dismal, and if ever 1 felt like crying it was then, with so most satisfactory waterworks of this much suffering about me and but poor country and Europe are owned prilittle me and a handful of nurses and vately. surgeons to care for the earthquake victims. At every tunnel entrance we knew we might be entering into death. There was no telling what the quake had done there.

It took the train an hour to run to Spanish City, but it seemed to ple a day. Assisted by Mr Longley, I may ed among the injured, replacing band ages or blinding wounds or other infuries with fresh ones. It was trying work, and I wonder now how I survived the terrible ordeal.

At Spanish City the Infured were slowly taken from the train and carried to the hospitals. I wanted to stay there at the hospitals, but I was waraed that I was overtaxing myself, and our necessities are to be municipalized, I had to think of mother. Slowly we we should begin with the butcher, gromoved toward Port Antonio from Span- cer, baker and coal dealer, whose perish City, passing through the many centage of prafits far exceeds that of tunnels and over the serpentine tracks any of the corporations in the so called for which the railroads of Jamaica public service. are noted. We finally made Port An- Monopoly - regulated monopoly - is tonio and were gladdened by the sight not necessarily opposed to the public of the Admiral Farragut still tring there. We lost no time in boarding have one telephone system, that from her, and here we are, safe and sound, one point all may be conveniently almost home.

of those poor unfortunates back there, unnecessary any relation between one's many of them homeless and penniless. I am sure when the American people sharle gas or electric light works, pre-

#### YALE'S LUMBERING COURSE.

Students Going to Missouri In March to Be "Shown."

Members of the senior class of the Yale Forest school will leave New Haven on March 4 to spend the last four months of the college year in the electricity delivered in storage batwoods as part of the new course in teries and gas in tanks-conceivable lumbering, which is endowed by the ways-no franchise would be required. National Lumber Manufacturers' asso- Instead of using horses and wagons, ciation, says a New Haven special to which blockade the streets and make the New York Times. The camp of street cleaning a problem, deliveries the foresters will be on the land of J. are made beneath the surface without W. White, a southern lumberman, in dirt, noise or other objectionable fea-Shannon and Carter counties, Mo. tures Part of the time will be spent in Grandin, Carter county, studying sawmill right that we hear of the confiscation conditions, and the remainder of the of public property. Yet the public has time will be devoted to work in the not parted with its title to the streets woods.

Bunkhouses will be constructed for the entire conduct of large lumbering azine. operations. It is expected that the class will make a forest map of a tract covering between 40,000 and 50,the company in lumbering the forest, Henry Gannett, chief of the United States geological survey, will have In forest insects and animals, trail building and the packing of borses.

A Prince In Pajamas.

"Tut, tut, some people are mightly squeamish on the subject of clothes. Why isn't a suit of nice pajamas just as conventional as a full dress makeup?" demanded the secretary of Prince Mohammed Aga Khan, cousin of the late shah of Persia, when their train passed through Denver the other day, says a dispatch to the New York Trib une. It was all about the prince appearing in a dining car attired in a gorgeous suit of pajamas. Americans in the car, not alive to Persian eccentricities, demanded that the prince put on more clothing, but he refused and was allowed to eat his breakfast in

How Tolstoi Watches Russia.

Count Leo Tolstoi, writing in the Paris Courrier Europeen about the situation in Russia, says: "I do not read the papers, but by conversations with friends and from letters which I receive I am au courant of what Is passing in Russia. The only way in which men can be delivered from these horrors is for the government to relin-

# out of Kingston by water, so great was the confusion and to such an extent OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS FREE SEED PROJECT.

Governmental Nature.

Army and the Police, Are Among These, but Not Such Undertakings as the Telegraph, the Telephone, the Street Cars or Gas and Electric Lighting-True Nature of a Public

By ARTHUR WILLIAMS, nt National Electric Light associa

tion. Some things are so essentially of : governmental nature that A would b fatuous to consider them from the standpoint of private ownershill Among these are the collection of cu toms, the maintenance and direction the army and navy and the police p the means that should be sought, numbered and private ownership often on equal terms without the v tion of any economic principle.

The maintenance of public highway road turned and twisted, snakelike, in water the importance to the communipublic or private, but rather in its qual ity, quantity and price. Many of the

> Beyond these there is a class of pub-He utilities which experience has shown should lie exclusively within the domain of private enterprise. The felegraph, telephone, transportation, gas and electric light undertakings offer examples. The ownership of these by the community advocated by some on the ground that they are necessities of modern life, by others because they partake of the nature of monopoly. It does not appear that either is a sufficient reanon. These are facilities and convenlences upt necessities. The latter consist of simple dwellings, food, raiment and means of warmth in winter. If

It is advantageous reached; to have one street car sys-But I cannot shut out the thought tem with universal transfers, making home and place of work; to have a realize the distress there their hearts vention the waste of small plants and will be moved and their purses opened, organizations and securing by the larger development increased reliability and improved quality in the service. A franchise merely permits a public service corporation to share with others the use of the streets for the delivery to its customers of the commod ity it supplies-a right that is enjoyed by every other industry. The difference is merely one of method. Were

It is through the exercise of this nor its right to occupy them for any purpose or in any manner it may dethe men, which will be used by the sire. It has simply permitted a servlumbermen upon their departure. Cooks | ice company to become a tenant, for will be employed by the students, and which, in the form of franchise and a committee from their number will other taxes, the company pays a high regulate the commissary phase of the rent. Substantially the city is the camp life. The work will be under landlord, possessing the power of arbithe direction of H. H. Chapman, M. trarily determining, in the form of F., and R. C. Bryant, F. E., instructors these taxes, what rent it shall receive. in the Yale Forest school, and is in- And this rent lessens proportionately tended to acquaint the students with the individual taxation .- Moody's Mag-

Typical Case of City Bookkeeping. The authorities of Lakewood, O., 000 acres, which later will be used by have charged the city \$55 a year for the street lights supplied by the municipal plant. After looking at their tax bills some of the citizens came to the concharge of the work in mapping. The clusion that this sum did not represent students will also receive instruction all the cost and called in a firm of expert accountants, who ascertained that the actual annual cost per are had been \$129.56 for the seven years the plant had been in operation, although the lights had been run on the moonlight schedule. As a private company offers all night service for less than half that amount, the experiment is not regarded as a success, except by the lighting committee.

> Hard Luck of English City Strikers. The experience of the employees of the municipal street railway of Halifax, England, is not such as to encourage the idea, promulgated by our yellow journals, that cities are necessarily an easy mark. These employees struck, expecting popular support, which was not forthcoming. Their places were promptly filled, arbitration was refused, and the new men were retained when the strike was over.

> Greenfield, Ind. The city council is considering the trical World.

How Dr. Galloway Would Abolish Wasteful Distribution.

AID OF FARMERS SOUGHT.

On Order of Congressmen New Varieties of Seeds and Information on Their Cultivation Will Be Distributed to Any Agriculturist They Name. Advantages to Be Derived.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, has devised a new system of seed and plant distribution which he hopes to induce congress to adopt in place of the antiquated and worse than useless method of distributing free seeds now popular with the men who seek to curry favor with their agricultural constituents, says the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent. Some of the most prominent representatives and senators, notably Senators Lodge and Hale, have sought earnestly in sessions past to abolish the ridiculous system of free seed distribution now in vogue, though to no effect, but there is reason to hope that members of congress will appreciate the advantages to be derived from Dr. Galloway's new plan and that it will be adopted.

The new plan consists in the introduction of new varieties of seeds and plants, together with the publication of information bearing on their cultivation, the seeds, plants and buildins to be distributed on the order of members of congress and to farmers whom they will name. All the details of the plan have been carefully worked out, and Dr. Galloway has already submitted to members of the agricultural committees maps and data showing the practicability and the benefits to be derived from the adoption of his substitute. Nor would this substitute be wholly in the nature of an experiment, as in a small way Dr. Galloway has already attempted the scheme and has found it to work most satisfactorily when conducted by the department independent of the members of congress.

In outlining this plan Dr. Galloway has submitted to the members of the agricultural committees eighteen subdivisions of the plan, among them being "extension of alfalfa growing into states where it is not now a slaple "extension of cold resistant alfalfas," "extension of dry land alfalfas," "distribution of new varieties of cotton," "latroduction of marting plants and their culture in the United States." "Improvement of cowpeas," "new tobacco varieties," "introduction and testing of alkali resisting crops," "grains for high altitudes," "adaptation of winter oats," "sugar beet seed growing," "improvement of corn." "bulb growing in the United States," "cultivation of drug plants," "dry land arboricultural work," "introduction of hardy ap ples" and "introduction and breeding

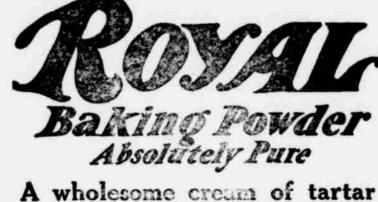
of citrous fruits." In operation the member of congress will select certain farmers whom he believes to be willing to undertake experiments in co-operation with the department, will furnish their names and addresses to the department, which will send out the seeds, cuttings, bulletins, etc., under the frank of the member. As fast as new information is obtained it will be sent to the same men in the same manner. The farmers selected will be requested to furnish to the department the results of their experiments, and in this way thousands of farms would be converted into minlature experiment stations, while doubtless many farmers would be put in possession of crops and information which would yield them handsome

Speaking of his plan, Dr. Galloway

"We import in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 worth of drugs each year, and preliminary investigations would indicate that a considerable portion of these drug plants might be grown at home. The work would be equally applicable to nearly all the states bordering on the Atlantic coast. including New England, and also some of the western states, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and northern Iowa. The object would be to introduce the seeds of promising drug plants and encourage the production of the crops, this being in co-operation with Individual farmers and others."

Speaking of the introduction of hardy apples, Dr. Galloway says: "This work would be applicable to the entire tier of northern states from Maine to and including Montana. The object would be to find out, through a study of published accounts of travelers and explorers, where in different parts of the world are to be found an ples or forms related to them which are likely to prove valuable in the breeding of hardier and more drought resisting apples for this northern country. This work would be largely done in co-operation with the experiment stations."

Secretary Wilson is especially interested in the introduction of matting plants in the United States, for it is a part of the gospel of the secretary of agriculture that it is a sin to import what can just as well be grown in the United States. To that end the department has for some time been conducting experiments. Dr. Galloway says that the United States imports about necessity for a general overhauling and \$5,000,000 worth of mattings annually installation of new machinery in the and that he believes the material from municipal electric light plant in this which they are made could just as city. Frequent breakdowns recently well be grown in this country as have left the city in darkness.-Elec- abroad. There is, in his estimation, plenty of land in the Carolinas, Geor-



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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

gia, Alabama, Mississippt and Louisiana which could profitably be devoted to growing these plants, but to obtain the best results it is important that only the best varieties be grown and that

the growers be started right. The department of agriculture has been and is sending agricultural explorers to all parts of the world to ascertain new and profitable features of agriculture in its broadest seuse-to Chinese Tibet and Chinese Turkestan after alfalfas and bulless barleys, to Russian Turkestan for naked oats, to Hanchung for glutinous rice, to Arabia for improved varieties of dates, and so on. It now wants to extend these ex plorations, which have already, it is claimed, resulted profitably, and to secure the co-operation of individual farmers in testing the results, and it is believed this can be done with profit to and apparently he is never at a loss the members of congress and that the useless and wasteful free seed distribution can be abolished without the loss of a vote to the bucolic candidate.

#### THE BRACELET COCKTAIL.

Golden Trinkets Worn by Women of Fashion.

The cocktail bracelet is the latest for women, writes the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Disputch. There are fashionable women of New York who wear circlets on their wrists which sometimes contain a Martini dry or a Manhattan. The bracelets have one drawback, it is said, and that is they will not accommodate the cherry that goes with the fairy cocktail. The fore the men I deal with object to it. other night a Pittsburg attorney ob- although they themselves are the gainserved a woman of fashion place her lips to her bracelet. He thought that the way in which they are used. Yet she was paying tribute to her own they regard me with suspicion. It is loveliness but learned later she was merely refreshing her inner self with a for doing something for which he had mixture of cordials. The nip contained | previously been in the habit of receivin a bracelet cocktail is so small that it | ing a dollar and having him denounce cannot be called a drink, but a cocktail | you as a swindler." it is nevertheless.

large enough, it holds three thimble- and Americans as business men: fuls of ready made cocktail, and pressure on an almost invisible spring permits the fluid to trickle through a tiny thing, if it is not entirely to his advanhole in the gold shell, which is almost too small to be seen. With one of those graceful movements which ap- or anything else knows that in order to pear to be natural with a woman the get what he wants he has to sign drink may be imbibed without fear of detection. A Broadway goldsmith sells numbers of the bracelets every week, and as most of the purchasers prefer secrecy in connection with the transaction they pay a pretty penny for the dubiously useful trinkets.

Bauer's Laxyne Quinine Tablets! The best remedy for Colds, Headache and Grippe. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Price 25 cents at John W. Thurston's drug store.

In these days even religion goes in for novelties to attract attention. The latest is the train prayer meeting, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Suburban travelers are the ones approached by the missioners, Messrs. Pritchard and Low, whose first "attack" has been made upon the North London railway trains, morning and evening. One plays hymns on a concertina and joins in singing and praying. These services on wheels, though occasionally resented, are not generally disapproved. Indeed, many business men, who crowd the carriages at the times these services are held, seem to enjoy them. So enthusiastic are the originators over their success that, provided sufficient funds are forthcoming, they propose extending their sphere of activity to other railway lines. They have received the consent of several railway companies already who favorably view the new departure.

Sparrow Slaughter by Mayor's Orders. By order of Mayor Kirkendall of Wilkesbarre Pa, the work of exterminating the sparrows that gather in thousands in the trees on the court house square, much to the annoyance of pedestrians, has begun, says a Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. A band of sharpshooters began work a few evenings ago. As soon as the birds settle down for the night the firing begins. Over a thousand were slaughtered the other night. Italians secure the dead birds and make potples out of them.

## SHAW ON BUSINESS.

Trade Tactics Here and In England Criticised.

CAUSTIC RAP FOR AMERICANS

British Critic Declares We Are "Perfect Children In Business"-Claims Our Stratum of Romanticism Pre vents Us From Knowing Real Thing

George Bernard Shaw, the British critic and playwright, is never afraicto express an opinion on any subject, for the opinion, says the Scrap Book. The other day he expressed his views

on business, saying: "The most striking peculiarity about business men is that I have never met one who understands the slightest thing about business.

"Business men have certain set, conventional methods. Propose to them a way of daing husiness that denoute from their usual method, and, although the new way may mean more profit, they will not accept it unless forced to. and even then they believe they are be-

ing swindled. "My own way of doing business is perhaps novel, but it is neither harsh nor unfair. But it is novel, and thereers by doing things my way and not very much as if you offered a man \$5

Not content with generalities, Mr. Of course the bracelet is hollow. If Shaw went on to discuss Englishmen

"In making an agreement with an Englishman you may be sure of one tage he will not keep it. An Englishmen when he wants a house or money something. He does not care what he signs as long as he gets what he wants. After he obtains the money or the house or whatever else he stood in need of, if he finds the agreement he signed disagreeable he will denounce the man who holds it as a knave or a scoundrel and as one who is trying to take unfair advantage of him.

"In my own experience with Englishmen, the terms of my agreements, satisfactory at the time of signing, have afterward proved irksome. They would then come to me and say, 'Surely, Mr. Shaw, you cannot expect to hold us to such outrageous terms,' and when I would point to the agreements bearing their signatures they would retort, 'Surely, Mr. Shaw, you are a gentle-

man! "After all, the Jew is the only man who knows what he is signing and will keep absolutely to his agreement. "Americans are perfect children in business. They have a stratum of romanticism that prevents them from knowing what business really is. This childish, romantic spirit impels them to be doing things, to cut somebody out, to do something that nobody else has done or to do a greater thing than anybody else has ever done. Accidents of course will happen, and sometimes they make money. But the percentage of failures in America is something terrible. We never hear of these. Every attention is centered on the conspicuous few who have made success." Shall we apply to Mr. Shaw the words of Horace,

Aliena negotia curo Excussus proprils,

which, being interpreted, is, "I attend to the business of other people, having lost my own?" It were fairer perhaps to say that in his role of witty playwright everybody's business is Mr. Shaw's,

Another Plant Abandoned.

After many years' trial of its municipal electric lighting plant Alexandria, Va., has finally leased the works to a private corporation for a period of thirty years. The lessee paid \$3,500 for the plant, which had cost the city